

Vocabulary

• Breaking the law

1 Label the pictures with the correct crime.

1 s _ _ _ _ _



2 d _ _ _ _ l _ _ _ _



3 b _ _ _ _ _



4 v _ _ _ _ _



5 c _ _ t _ _ _



6 i _ _ _ _ d _ _ _ _ _



7 s _ _ _ _ _



8 f _ _ _ _ _



4

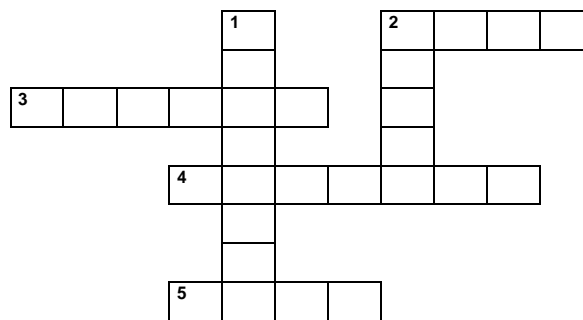
Unit 4

2 Underline the correct item.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Nobody knows how it happened, but the shop caught/set fire last night.</p> <p>2 Stop that man! He robbed/stole my purse!</p> <p>3 The suspect is refusing/denying all knowledge of the crime.</p> <p>4 The victim has agreed/accepted to drop all the charges.</p> | <p>5 It's a police officer's duty to protect/save people from harm.</p> <p>6 My neighbour threatened/warned me about recent burglaries in our area.</p> <p>7 Robbie has been charged/accused with vandalism twice before.</p> <p>8 Young man, I commit/sentence you to three years in prison.</p> |
|---|---|

• Safety

3 Complete the crossword.



Across

- 2 the group of people who decide whether a suspect is innocent or guilty
- 3 a person who suffers as a result of a crime
- 4 somebody who was present at a crime and saw what happened
- 5 a piece of evidence that helps to solve a crime

Down

- 1 somebody who is guilty of committing a crime
- 2 the person in charge of a legal courtroom

• Feelings

4 Fill in: *disappointed, worried, surprised, annoyed, frightened, relieved.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 I get when my neighbour's dog won't stop barking.</p> <p>2 I always feel once my children are all in the house.</p> <p>3 Little Tania is of strangers, so she doesn't speak to them.</p> | <p>4 We're because the new crime film is sold out at the cinema.</p> <p>5 I was very to see you last night. I thought you were on holiday.</p> <p>6 Jack has phoned the police because he's about Lauren.</p> |
|---|---|

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Unit 4

• **General revision**

5 Choose the correct item.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 My dog always at people it doesn't trust.
A yells B shouts C growls</p> <p>2 They to rob the bank but they didn't get away before the police arrived.
A intended B planned C attempted</p> <p>3 Look! That man across the street is being!
A escaped B arrested
C prosecuted</p> | <p>4 The burglar over a high garden wall and ran away.
A swept B slipped C leapt</p> <p>5 A police officer the arsonist through the streets.
A chased B caught C rushed</p> |
|--|---|

6 Fill in the following adjectives to complete the text: *surprised, grey, determined, elderly, previous.*

WANTED!

Police are looking for a suspect in the local area. He is a(n) **1)** man of about 60 to 70 years old with **2)** hair and a moustache. He is tall, slim and has been seen driving a blue van. The suspect has already faced **3)** charges of car theft and speeding so authorities are not **4)** that he is now wanted for robbery, as well. Greenland police force is **5)** to find this man before he commits more crimes.
Please call with any relevant information.

7 Match the columns to form collocations.

- | | | |
|---|--|----------|
| 1 | | press |
| 2 | | security |
| 3 | | keen |
| 4 | | past |
| 5 | | shed |
| 6 | | make |
| 7 | | fight |

- | | |
|---|------------|
| A | intuition |
| B | light |
| C | crime |
| D | charges |
| E | sense |
| F | camera |
| G | experience |

- **Phrasal verbs**

8 Fill in: *up, off, away, out, around, into, in.*

- 1 Last night, the old factory blew
- 2 The burglar broke the house through the back door.
- 3 I'm very shocked that he has gotten with it.
- 4 I know Larry's guilty. I'm turning him

- 5 How long have those teenagers been hanging the shop?
- 6 The woman ran with my bag before I could stop her.
- 7 The thief sprung from behind a wall.

- **Word formation**

9 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the word in brackets.

- 1 The jumped over our fence and walked through our garden. (**TRESPASS**)
- 2 The police force is our against criminals. (**PROTECT**)
- 3 That man is a He's been in jail four times. (**CRIME**)
- 4 What did the ask the witness? (**PROSECUTE**)

- 5 James has been accused of (**FORGE**)
- 6 The jury member found it difficult to make a fair (**JUDGE**)
- 7 Oh, dear. A has damaged the bus stop, again. (**VANDALISE**)

Grammar in use

- **Past simple/Past perfect/Past perfect continuous**

10 Complete the dialogue by putting the verbs in brackets into the correct form. Use past simple, past perfect or past perfect continuous.

A: Hi, Ollie. Are you ok? You look worried.

B: Hello, Anne. I'm a little worried, yes. I can't find my mobile phone. I think somebody **1** (**steal**) it while I wasn't paying attention.

A: Oh dear! What **2** (**you/do**) before you **3** (**realise**) it was gone?

B: Well, I was really tired because I **4** (**study**) for hours. So, I went and **5** (**buy**) a drink at the library café. When I **6** (**come**) back to my table, somebody **7** (**take**) my phone from my bag!

A: Oh, dear. Well, it's lucky you **8** (**not/leave**) your wallet while you were away from the table, too. Let's go to the police station and make a report.

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Unit 4

• **-ing/infinite form**

11 Fill in the gaps with *-ing* or infinitive form of the verbs in the brackets.

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| <p>1 I love (read) crime novels and murder mysteries.</p> <p>2 I decided (buy) a burglar alarm for the house.</p> <p>3 We would like (see) less crime in our community.</p> <p>4 I'd prefer (work) as a legal secretary rather than a judge.</p> | <p>5 You are not allowed (walk) through this land. It's private.</p> <p>6 James is thinking of (get) a guard dog to protect his property.</p> <p>7 I think Lilly is too sensible (shoplift).</p> <p>8 We need (find) this man before he hurts someone!</p> |
|--|--|

• **Order of adjectives**

12 Put the adjectives in the correct order.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 The man drove away in a(n) (old, red, small) car.</p> <p>2 She was wearing a(n) (black, long, woollen) jumper.</p> <p>3 He was carrying a(n) (metal, long, dangerous) object in his bag.</p> | <p>4 They stole my (gold, favourite, French) necklace.</p> <p>5 I don't want you to walk alone through (dark, city, scary) streets.</p> |
|---|---|

• **Adverbs of manner**

13 Put the following adverbs under the correct headings: everywhere, early, politely, very, often, quite, hardly, around, beautifully, recently, usually, always, silently, nearby, late.

manner	degree	place	time	frequency

14 Choose the correct item.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 John for 6 hours before he ran out of gas.
 A had been driving B had driven
 C drove</p> <p>2 You very loud music late last night.
 A had been playing B had played
 C played</p> <p>3 Do you know how an album from the Internet?
 A to download B downloading
 C downloaded</p> | <p>4 We're used a lot of graffiti around here.
 A to see B seeing C to seeing</p> <p>5 The suspect is only taller than me.
 A hardly B slightly C sometimes</p> <p>6 The criminal felt very lonely in his prison cell.
 A dark, uncomfortable, small
 B uncomfortable, small, dark
 C small, dark, uncomfortable</p> |
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• **Sentence transformations**

15 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use up to four words.

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|---|--|
| <p>1 It was the first time I had been to the police station. (NEVER)
I
to the police station before.</p> <p>2 He usually sleeps for an hour after work. (SPENDS)
He usually
after work.</p> | <p>3 After questioning the suspect for hours, the police locked him in a cell. (BEEN)
The police
the suspect for hours before they locked him in a cell.</p> <p>4 Because she works in a prison, Gina often speaks with criminals. (USED)
Gina
with criminals because she works in a prison.</p> |
|---|--|

• **Prepositions**

16 Underline the correct item.

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|--|---|
| <p>1 Based from/on/in all the evidence, I think he is probably guilty.</p> <p>2 Can you think of/about/up anything else unusual about the woman?</p> <p>3 Lately, there has been a worrying rise of/in/on crime in the area.</p> <p>4 The outcome of the trial depended on/about/with what the witness had to say.</p> | <p>5 How do you suggest we deal against/for/with young criminals?</p> <p>6 Danny, this man is hurt! Call up/for/at help!</p> <p>7 After focusing on/about/with being more responsible, Ian stopped getting in trouble.</p> <p>8 Following the attack, the victim was feeling shock combined of/with/upon anger.</p> |
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Everyday English

17 Replace the underlined phrases in the dialogue with ones from the list below.

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|--|---|
| <p>A: Good morning, Miss Lemon. Now, you say you witnessed a crime last night. 1) <u>What did you see?</u></p> <p>B: I was walking out of the cinema on Duke Street at around 10pm when I noticed a man trying to set fire to the library.</p> <p>A: 2) <u>Did you see what he looked like?</u></p> <p>B: Yes, he was short, fat and bald. 3) <u>I'd say he was middle-aged.</u></p> <p>A: And what did you do next?</p> <p>B: Well, I shouted at him and then 4) <u>I immediately contacted the police.</u></p> <p>A: You did the right thing. 5) <u>Please call us if you have anything to add.</u></p> <p>B: Of course, officer.</p> | <p>A He seemed about 45 years old.</p> <p>B Please tell us if you have any further information.</p> <p>C Did you get a clear look at him?</p> <p>D Can you tell me what you saw?</p> <p>E I phoned the emergency services straight away.</p> |
|--|---|

Reading**18 Read the text and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).**

- 1 Identity theft requires stealing photo identification.
- 2 Identity thieves use the Internet to commit crimes.
- 3 They use illegal travel companies.
- 4 The victims of identity theft can be anyone.
- 5 The way we communicate means that our information isn't safe.
- 6 It's not always obvious when identity theft occurs.
- 7 The police suggest having a written record of your personal information.
- 8 You should change your online passwords often.

Identity Theft

What's the most likely thing to get stolen; a mobile phone, a wallet full of money or a digital camera? According to statistics, every 2 seconds, another person becomes the victim of an increasingly common crime; identity theft.

Identity theft occurs when somebody uses your personal information without your permission to commit fraud or other crimes. This information could be your name, address or date of birth, your passport number or driving license number, or even your bank account details. For example, identity thieves steal people's credit card numbers in order to buy things online. They also use other people's details to become members of organisations or even to travel illegally between countries!

Anyone can be the victim of identity theft; children, teenagers, adults or the elderly. The problem is that we live in a world of information exchange. Every day, we have to enter our personal details on websites, answer questions over the phone or provide information in emails. This is dangerous because it's very easy for all this data to fall into the wrong hands and it's difficult to know who to trust. What's worse; people don't always know that their identity is being used by a complete stranger until a massive bill comes through their letterbox which they know nothing about!

In order to avoid identity theft, the police recommend that you follow some rules. For example, never write down important personal information or give it to anyone else. Also, when you lose something, such as an ID or bank card, report it stolen immediately and regularly change your online passwords.

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Unit 4

Listening

19 You are going to listen to two recordings. Questions 1-3 refer to Recording 1, while questions 4-6 refer to Recording 2. Answer the questions by circling A, B, or C.

Recording 1

1 Claudia prefers to download films because
A she doesn't like the cinema.
B she thinks the cinema is too expensive.
C she likes to watch films on her laptop.

2 Claudia downloads film
A for free.
B by paying for them.
C from illegal sites.

3 This conversation takes place at
A school.
B the cinema.
C somebody's house.

Recording 2

4 Which area of the park did somebody damage with graffiti?
A the tourist information centre
B the walls around the park
C the children's play area

5 This week at Grove Park
A new bins were put in the park.
B volunteers cleaned the area.
C an old lady fell over a bottle.

6 Sandy is talking to the students
A to ask for volunteers.
B to stop them going to Grove Park.
C to encourage them not to litter.

Writing

20 Read the rubric and write your email.

Yesterday, you witnessed a car theft. Write an informal **email** (50-100 words) to your American friend. In your email:

- explain why you were there.
- describe what happened.
- mention what you did.

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Pairwork Activities**Student A**

Work with Student B. Ask Student B questions to find out about the film *The Godfather*. Then answer Student B's questions about Agatha Christie.

Agatha Christie (1890-1976)

One of history's most popular crime writers

Career: Wrote over 90 books

Fame: Called "The Queen of Crime"

Special exhibition about her work opening June 1st

The Godfather

- when/from?
- what/about?
- who/director?
- what/win?
- Price/DVD?

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Unit 4

Pairwork Activities

Student B

Work with Student A. Answer Student A's questions about the film *The Godfather*. Then ask Student A questions to find out about Agatha Christie.



The Godfather (1972)

The greatest crime film of all time!

The story of a famous, powerful crime family.

Director: Francis Ford Coppola
Won an Oscar for Best Picture

DVD on sale for only €3!

Agatha Christie

- what/Agatha Christie/job?
- when/die?
- how many/books?
- what/other name?
- when/exhibition?

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Unit 4

Game

Students play in pairs. Photocopy and cut up one sheet of words for each pair. Shuffle the cards and place the cards face down on the table. Player 1 picks three cards and creates a sentence using these three adjectives in the correct order. A correct sentence gets one point. Then, player 2 does the same. The winner is the player with the most points after three minutes.

OLD	SILVER	GLASS	BAG	GREEN
NEW	METAL	SHARP	SCARY	FRIGHTENED
COLD	DANGEROUS	BLUE	STRANGE	WOODEN
YOUNG	ENGLISH	ORANGE	SHORT	CLEVER
ROUND	WHITE	EXPENSIVE	UPSET	AMERICAN
THIN	HORRIBLE	WOOLLEN	BLACK	BEAUTIFUL
HUGE	LUCKY	PRETTY	TERRIFYING	TALL
CONFUSING	FAT	BORING	EUROPEAN	UGLY
LONG	GERMAN	RED	TINY	BIG
MODERN	COTTON	WORRYING	GUILTY	INNOCENT